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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 2

### WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

What would ocean travel be now without the wireless telegraph to send out a cry of distress in case of accident?

Champ Clark has plainly won Massachusetts, which is somewhat surprising in view of the way Woodrow Wilson was expected to appeal to Bay State culture.

It is becoming dangerous to indulge in crooked politics and corrupt public service. An Ohio State senator has just been sentenced to serve nine months in the penitentiary for accepting a bribe for his senatorial vote.

The campaign of personalities is already leading to renewed talk of a third man like Hughes on whom both the Taft and Roosevelt factions can agree, but apparently there will be no core to this apple of discord to give to a third man.

Chairman William Barnes of the New York State republican committee wires a resident of Burlington that the New York delegation to Chicago will surely have 83 votes for Taft to 7 for Roosevelt, and New York is Roosevelt's home State.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts finds that many republicans will vote for Champ Clark no matter what candidate is named at Chicago. Bryan says something will happen the democrats if almost anybody except a certain Nebraska is nominated at Baltimore, so there you have it.

Admiral Mahan, the celebrated naval authority, who criticizes Ismay for saving himself, says that so long as there was a soul that could be saved, that one person, and not he, should have been in the boat. This is a matter of opinion, and yet probably the great majority of people will think alike in a case of this kind. However, in justice to Ismay it should be stated that he claims there was nobody else in sight on deck when he went into the lifeboat.

### CONTROL OF THE WIRELESS AT SEA.

The wireless telegraph is a new invention and has only recently been rendered commercially profitable, yet the Titanic disaster has served to emphasize its position as one of the most important and serviceable agencies of safety man has yet devised in connection with ocean travel.

People in general supposed that water tight compartments made our largest ocean steamships practically unsinkable, yet these safety levels failed to prevent the sinking of the ship, and while the compartments in question served to keep the Titanic afloat for a considerable time, the loss of life from exposure of those in the lifeboats to the elements would unquestionably have been large, but for the rescue brought to the scene through the medium of the wireless telegraph.

The absolute necessity of the constant availability of the wireless telegraph by steamships having been demonstrated, it is inevitable that all sorts of questions should arise regarding the control of the system on both land and sea.

In the first place it is evident that if the news of the Titanic disaster was suppressed for about twenty-four hours, in order to make it possible to sell the report to some newspaper for a large sum, control of the system under different conditions to the exclusion of even the President of the United States might mean tremendous property loss as well as sacrifice of life.

In the second place the fact that the difference in the code used by the Marconi operators and that employed by the United States cruiser Chester rendered almost impossible the transmission of messages between the Carpathia and the warship, shows the absolute necessity of a common code, so far as messages of distress and the relief of ships in peril are concerned.

In the third place the narrow margin of safety that was measured by the few minutes which intervened between the receipt of the Titanic message of distress and the contemplated

### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GREATER THAN ANY MAN IN IT

The campaign for the republican nomination for the presidency between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt has divided the great party into two bitterly hostile camps for the time being, and the danger is that the adherents of both candidates may forget the paramount consideration that the Republican party is greater than any man in it.

The Republican party has stood and to-day stands for great principles. It can point with pride to a splendid past, rich in glorious achievement, and opulent in its array of grand men. But this prosaic age pays little heed to the past and takes little thought of the future. The present is what a host of people are living for to-day, and a political party represents the aggregate of composite thought and principle of the men who compose it.

True to its representative character, the Republican party does not stand alone on past achievement or future hopes, but upon the living issues of the present time.

It stands for progressive measures in every department of legislative, judicial and executive government, but not for that progress that runs so fast as to stumble and fall down.

It stands for the conservation of the nation's natural resources, and it never forgets that the greatest of the nation's natural resources is to be found in our men and women and in the boys and girls who are to be the future men and women, and the fathers and mothers of future generations of still other men and women.

It stands for progressive measures in connection with the protective tariff, demanding only reasonable protection for American capital and American labor, that will represent the difference between the cost at home and the cost including cheap labor abroad.

It insists that revision of the tariff be made impartially in accordance with the findings of a tariff board based upon scientific methods one schedule at a time so that business shall not be unnecessarily interfered with.

It stands for greater economy in the departments as well as in congressional appropriations, in accordance with the recommendations of the President.

It stands for the enforcement of anti-trust legislation, and for the supplementing of the Sherman anti-trust law with measures that will help clear the atmosphere with reference to legitimate business.

It stands for the promotion of the world's peace through the substitution of arbitration for the arbitrament of war, and the consummation of general arbitration treaties with all the leading powers for the accomplishment of this purpose.

In view of all the splendid achievements of the Republican party during the past few years as well as the grand principles for which it stands at the present time, we have little patience with those individuals who wander about in the political wilderness wondering whether they are republicans or democrats, or what-nots, not knowing whether they are coming or going.

There is need of consideration of principles at the present time and it is high time that we took new thought of the fact that the Republican party, standing for principles like those outlined, and others, is greater than any man or any clique in it.

We have no patience with any man who goes about assailing his party, yet pretending to be for it, particularly if he assails his party for selfish reasons.

Mr. Roosevelt says the republican administration has not carried out progressive policies.

Two years ago Mr. Roosevelt dominated the New York State republican convention at Saratoga.

Under Mr. Roosevelt's supervision that State republican convention of 1910, long after the passage of the Aldrich-Payne tariff law and after President Taft had shaped his policies, adopted a platform in which the results accomplished by President Taft and by the Republican party under Mr. Taft's leadership were given complete and admirable summary.

How can Mr. Roosevelt at this time take back all that he caused to be said at that late day in regard to President Taft's administration?

How can any man assail the republican administration as a whole and not at the same time pull down the Republican party?

If we believe our party stands for right principles, then we owe it our allegiance and loyal co-operation.

If we believe that our party is a mere machine to enable some particular individual or clique to secure certain public offices, then it makes little difference whether one political party or another wins at the polls, for this means that simply one set of men wins over another.

We believe that the Republican party represents grand principles which entitle it to live and to prevail, and if this belief is well founded, then we can not dodge our duty to put the party before the cause of any individual whatsoever.

That is the spirit which should be manifested by the more thoughtful members of the Republican party at the present time. That is the spirit which must be manifested at Chicago and later, if the party is to endure and to continue to stand as one of the bulwarks of the nation.

retirement of the operator on the Carpathia, causes one to tremble in the face of contemplation of the results that would have followed the failure of the Carpathia to respond, and enforces the necessity of constant presence of an operator at the post of duty both night and day.

In the fourth place some agreement between nations will be necessary in order to promote the possibility of that extent of control that is necessary to ensure the greatest degree of safety for steamships.

One of the objects of the investigation of Marconi's methods now in progress in Washington is to aid in the devising of some international system that will make it possible for all nations to bring their steamship companies under one common series of regulations, and thus secure that uniformity that will best conduct to safety of travel by sea.

### ARBOR DAY—THE BEST THING TO PLANT.

No one who sees the St. Albans Messenger can have failed to note from time to time editorials, not only gracefully phrased and penetrating, but made distinctive by a quality which may best be suggested by the word right-thinking. There is a temper of mind which grasps things in their broad and socially-helpful significance, so that every one else gasps and says: "Why didn't I think of that?"

In connection with Governor Mead's rather rosy Arbor Day Proclamation the most inspiring suggestion is made by the Messenger. The Governor urges that "the teachers join in a proper and worthy observance of the day by appropriate exercises in our schools." The editorial which attracted our attention disclaims any intent to meddle as to details in the affairs of the schools but submits, for what it may be worth, the idea that no occasion could be more appropriate than this for instilling into our school children the underlying principles of conservation. A suggestion of that kind crystallizes a lot of latent sentiment into an idea.

The so-called conservation movement is in its essence a protest against waste. The specific propaganda may first have

### SENTENCES TOTAL 16 1-2 YEARS

Pronounced Monday in County Court by Judge Miles.

Three Respondents, However, Are at Liberty on Bail, Pending Appeals to the Supreme Court—Criminal Business Over.

Maximum sentences totalling sixteen and one-half years were pronounced Monday in Chittenden county court by Judge Miles, representing penalties for offenses in cases where convictions have been secured by State's Attorney H. B. Shaw. With the pronouncing of these sentences, the criminal business in county court is practically finished.

The first man to receive sentence was Sidney Snyder, who was convicted by a jury of a charge of adultery. The sentence in Snyder's case was not less than three nor more than three and one-half years at hard labor in the State's prison at Danbury for two years on probation. Snyder had already furnished bail in the sum of \$100, pending the appeal of his case to the supreme court on exceptions, and will be at liberty until a decision is reached in the higher court.

### HEINOUS CRIME, SAYS COURT.

Louis Nieberg, charged with adultery and found guilty by a jury, was sentenced to serve not less than three nor more than three and one-half years in the State's prison. State's Attorney Shaw stated to the court that Nieberg had pleaded guilty in United States court in 1908 to a violation of the interstate commerce law. In pronouncing sentence Judge Miles called the respondent's attention to the fact that he had been convicted of a heinous crime, a crime that strikes at the foundation of society and good government and a crime that is often followed by crimes of a graver nature. Nieberg is also at liberty on \$100 bail, pending an appeal of his case, and will not begin serving his sentence until a decision is handed down by the higher authority.

### DECLARES HER INNOCENCE.

"I am innocent of the charge against me," said Hattie Cushing, otherwise known as Hattie Macfie, when she was asked by the court if she had any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced in her case, when she was convicted of adultery by a jury in connection with the Nieberg case. The sentence in her case was not less than two and one-half nor more than three years in the State's prison. She has furnished \$100 bail, pending an appeal to supreme court on exceptions and will be at liberty until a decision is rendered. Prior to the sentence, Martin S. Vilas, one of the attorneys who represented Mrs. Macfie, made a motion to have the verdict set aside on the ground that Mrs. Macfie had not had a fair trial. He said that the respondent followed closely on the Nieberg trial, in which the evidence was the same, and the jurors had nearly all heard the details of the case. A special jury was drawn for this case because the jurors who heard the Nieberg case were disqualified, but Mr. Vilas argued nevertheless that the jurors who sat on the case were more or less familiar with the details before the case came on trial. The motion was overruled. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Miles told the respondent that he considered the respondent's plea of innocence a sad duty to pronounce sentence upon a woman but that it became a part of his duty to administer the law and that he did not agree with Mr. Vilas in his contention that she had not had a fair trial.

### WESTOVER PLEADS GUILTY.

Enos A. Westover of Keeneland was

pleaded guilty to a charge of statutory rape and was sentenced to serve not less than two nor more than two and one-half years at Windsor. Judge Miles said he had heard the circumstances in the case and was inclined to give Westover a light sentence. A charge of adultery against Westover was dropped. Della Shepard, a young girl, who was arrested with Westover on a farm at Milton, was discharged and will return to her home in Canada.

### FIVE YEARS FOR BLYTHE.

The longest sentence imposed by the court was upon Arthur Blythe, convicted of having burglar's tools in his possession with the intention of using them for an unlawful purpose. Blythe was sentenced to serve not less than four nor more than five years in the State's prison. Before sentence was pronounced, State's Attorney Shaw succeeded in getting before the court a statement of Blythe's criminal record. This record was not introduced by the State into the trial because the respondent was not placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf. The introduction of his record met with objections by M. G. Leary, the respondent's attorney, but the court held that statements of the kind were customary and he overruled Mr. Leary's objections. Mr. Shaw then presented to the court a certified document showing that Blythe had been committed to the New York State prison at Dannemora for two years on probation for a charge of grand larceny in the second degree and had been released on parole. Since his parole, Mr. Shaw said, Blythe had been twice convicted in Burlington city court on charges of petit larceny. Mr. Leary objected to the statement by Mr. Shaw being considered by the court in pronouncing sentence, but the court again overruled the objection and granted an exception.

### ONE WORK FOR GREATER VERMONT ASSOCIATION.

(From the Barre Times.)

The organization which was formed yesterday afternoon at the general meeting in Montpelier with a view to developing the varied interests of the state starts off its career under conditions which seem to indicate successful performance. The organization was formed at a conference, while not as large as might have been hoped for, was nevertheless quite representative of many sections of Vermont, showing that interest in the project is widespread. There is much for the Greater Vermont association to accomplish; and therein perhaps lies the danger of the association, viz., attempting to do too much so that the efforts will be so scattered as to be of little avail. It will be better to do a few things well than to try to do many things and receive indifferent success. One of those things which the association might bend most of its energies to at the outset seems to be along the lines suggested by Secretary of State Bailey, and that is to begin a campaign for attracting people to Vermont, that is, persons who will remain permanent residents. Vermont is really land poor. It has so much land that the owners are burdened to maintain their property in its present unproductive condition. How to place people on this land to make it productive is, then, a problem which is crying for solution. The state's public department is doing good work along this line, but as yet the results have not been appreciably noticeable, though the efforts have been rewarded with a great many inquiries for more details as to the opportunities. If the Greater Vermont association should cooperate with the state's public department in setting forth the opportunities of livelihood and wealth in Vermont, it would find its most effective work in peopling the idle and unproductive land. Undoubtedly, the association realizes the importance of the work and will cooperate with the state. In so doing it will go far toward justifying its organization.

## PEASE'S This Is a Handy Corner

Friends and neighbors who visit Burlington for Merchants' Week

## We Invite You

to make this store your headquarters. Leave your grips and bundles, and appoint to meet your friends here. No matter if you have no goods on your lists to buy at this store,

## You Are Welcome

and our beautiful stock of fine clothing at our Hustle Cut Prices of this season will please you.

PEASE'S

### "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."

It is the faithful woman in the home, who does the cooking, sweeping, dusting, washing and ironing, ambitions to keep her home as neat as a pin, and often having two or three children who require care and attention, who calls for our sympathy. Overwork is the result. Outraged nature asserts itself in time and trouble-making appears.

Such women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the exact medicine they need when their strength is overtaxed and female weakness and derangements make life a burden. For nearly forty years it has been the standard remedy for such troubles.

### TRESPASSING ON RAILROADS.

(From the St. Albans Messenger.)

Whenever the subject of railroad accidents is up for discussion by Americans there nearly always will be someone who will drag out the statistics of fatalities on European and American lines, which, it must be admitted, put the roads of this country in a bad light. But figures taken by themselves are misleading; they simply are in this case as a consideration of the facts will show. The president of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy railroad, in a letter to several governors of Western states, declares that the one great evil contributing to the many deaths on railroads is trespassing. Mr. Miller urges that legislation be passed which will enable railroads to protect themselves by protecting the public.

The interstate commerce commission shows that in the years 1902 to 1911, 8,182 persons were killed while unlawfully on the property of the transportation lines of the country. When this statement is compared with the statement that the average number of persons killed by derailment is less than 11 a year, then will a realization be had of how serious a problem is that which is presented by the trespassers. Death is liable to present itself anywhere and at any time, of course, but sure death is sure to be had on a railroad track if the human tries to take up the running time of the train. There is nothing new in this. It is no revelation, but death is so obvious, there are fourteen people in the country every day who refuse to pay any attention to it and as a result serve as object lessons that humans must come of second best in personal encounters with the iron horse.

Then again, trespassers present another menace. The tramp, disgruntled, at having been put off his sidelong Pullman, meddles with the signals and the fatal wreck follows. And the destruction of property in other ways results. Now the railroads contend that without the support of the public they cannot do anything to better conditions. They find it difficult to secure convictions under the present laws and ask for the enactment of new ones. European countries rigidly enforce their strict laws against trespassing with most excellent results, and this example the railroads heads use.

Why should not their request be granted? Or is it an invasion of a natural right to keep the unthinking from exposing themselves to the danger of possible loss of life or limb?

## VERMONT PLAYS HARVARD, 6 TO 0

Eleven Innings of Great Pitching—Sensational Catch Robs Fishery of Home Run.

MALCOLM STEADIER TWIRLER

Felton Passed Nine Men but Tightened Up at Critical Points—Only Two Men Saw Third.

Cambridge, Mass., April 30.—The University of Vermont held Harvard through 11 innings to a 6 to 0 score here this afternoon. The contest was a pitchers' battle throughout, both teams giving glib support.

Harvard played errorless ball and Vermont did likewise, with the exception of one slipup by Malcolm, which might possibly have gone as a hit for Harvard.

Both Felton and Malcolm pitched remarkably. The former secured 12 strikeouts but showed his inclination to windness by giving nine passes. He kept them well distributed, however, and was always steady at critical times.

Malcolm saved only two passes and struck out eight batters. Two hits apiece was the batting record for both teams, while one of Vermont's was of the scratchy order.

Each team had a man on third once and only once during the game. In the second inning Berry was passed for Vermont, sacrificed to second by Mayforth, and advanced to third by McForth's sacrifice. Felton walked Fraser but the next man was an easy out to Clark.

Harvard came close to scoring in the eighth inning when Wigglesworth was hit by a pitched ball, sacrificed to second and stole third. Wigglesworth filed out and Coon was sent in to bat for Deshon and fanned.

Wigglesworth played the feature game for Harvard, accepting four difficult catches without an error, one of them being a running catch of a hit off Felton's bat that looked good for a home run.

For Vermont Mayforth, the former Springfield high school and Williston player caught an excellent game. The game was called by mutual consent at the end of the 11th inning. The score:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Wigglesworth, c.	5	0	0	2	0
Deshon, s.	2	0	0	2	0
Gibson, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Basson, l. f.	5	0	0	0	0
Potter, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Clark, 1b.	3	0	1	0	0
Reynolds, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0
Reeves, c.	3	0	13	4	0
McForth, c. f.	2	0	0	1	0
Wigglesworth, c. f.	2	0	0	0	0
Felton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Coon, p.	1	0	0	0	0

Totals.....29 0 2 33 15 1

\*Batted for Deshon in 8th inning.

### UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Dowd, s. .... 4 0 0 0 1 0  
Flaherty, l. f. .... 2 0 0 2 0 0  
Halstein, 1b. .... 5 0 15 0 0  
Berry, r. f. .... 2 0 1 2 0 0  
Mayforth, c. .... 4 0 19 0 0  
McDonald, c. f. .... 2 0 1 0 0  
Fraser, 2b. .... 2 0 1 2 0  
Williams, 3b. .... 4 0 1 1 0  
Malcolm, p. .... 4 0 1 7 1

Totals.....29 0 2 33 15 1  
Sacrifice hits, Felton 2, Reeves, Deshon, McDonald, Mayforth; stolen bases, Wigglesworth, Clarke, Fraser; first base on error, off Felton 8, off Malcolm 2, left on bases, Vermont 8, Harvard 8; struck out by Felton 12, Malcolm 8; wild pitch, Felton; hit by pitched ball, Wigglesworth, time, 2:45; umpire, Conroy.

### OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

#### I REMEMBER—I REMEMBER

I remember—I remember—  
The town where I was born;  
A sleepy "burg" that never will wake  
Till Gabriel blows his horn.  
Naught had happened in that town  
Ere I came on the scene;  
And naught has happened ever since  
Nor ever will, I ween.

I remember—I remember—  
The "crossbacks" old and gray,  
Who used to hang about and talk  
Of nothing all the day;  
Of nothing all the day;  
Was in an awful plight;  
And all that ever happened there  
Was—morning—noon—and night!

I remember—I remember—  
The depot, as 'twas then;  
It looked more like the domicile  
Of some poor lonely hen!  
I often think of that old town,  
And my heart it fills with joy,  
To think I'm many miles away,  
From where I was a boy!

—Sature.

#### RESTFUL.

"You play chess a great deal?"

"Yes," replied the profound student.

"Chess is a great game."

"But does it rest the mind?"

"Of course that's the beauty of it. You can take a nice nap while you are waiting for your opponent to figure out his next move."—Washington Star.

#### MILLIONS, BUT—

Markley—"Skinner has been trying to get me interested in a land boom in New Jersey."

Wiseman—"I shall tell that tract of his is practically worthless. I don't believe anything could ever live there but mosquitoes."

Markley—"Ah! I guess that's what he meant; he told me there were 'millions' in it!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

#### CAUSTIC CADDY.

George Stanley, the Yale golf champion, said of a caddy:

"He has a caustic way with him. A pompous sophomore, teeing off the other day, struck the turf a resounding thud, and sent grass and soil flying in all directions."

"What have I hit?" the sophomore asked, wiping a bit of clay from his mouth. "What have I hit?"

"New Haven, sir," said the caustic caddy."

### TOGETHER.

Young flame is bright; but soon its flash is fled;  
The warmth that comforts glows in settled embers;  
And what is love on present beauty fed?  
To love that looks on wrinkles—and remembers?

Day hath its prime; but not its morning power  
Can tint blue heaven with such golden lining  
As the ripe colors of its sunset hour.  
After a life-time of continual shining,  
And love with married age is all the light.

Of day consummate in its last adorning  
Shut in two hours, as flowers bloom at night  
The blended beauties of the noon and morning  
In the soft autumn twilight, side by side,  
Throned king and queen when duty  
Sits the gray bridegroom and his aged bride,  
With all life's sacred memories summoned round them.

Their old eyes meet, and still they fondly find  
Love's answering smiles undimmed by sorrow's token,  
And, reformed in each other from mankind,  
Repeat their ancient vows at wedding spoken.

It is their hour of peace; and they can rest,  
And smile on troubles past, too wise to mind them;  
And face the evening glory in the west,  
With all the shadows of the world behind them.

Up from the altar to the fireside throne,  
Up from the crystal wedding to the golden  
They walked in likeness, close and closer grown,  
With life to life in holier truth be-  
holden.

They passed the zone of flicker shade and shine  
Hence, clear them,  
To the calm region where no cloud  
And are for them is triumph, not "de-  
cline."

On the clear heights where heaven is just before them  
Their nature's difference time has worn away;  
The mutual blames, the random fires of  
feeling,

The hurts of haste, the bickerings of a day,  
Are all forgotten in eternal healing.

With falling slight each watched offense  
grew fair,  
And discords softened with their  
strength's deepening;

The old faults faded with their whitening  
hair,  
And after frost came second childhood's  
Maying.

She is his monarch yet, and he her realm;  
Her spirit keeps the charm that still  
commands him.

For long service at the household  
hain,  
Has earned his trust; he knows she  
understands him.

His traits have been her culture; all his  
And follies are her secret kept in honor;  
His wants and ills are her consoling  
debts.

For, like his children, they depend  
upon her.

Versed in his very thoughts, her pa-  
tience grows  
With every dear old whim and chronic  
notion,

And hides his sins in charity that flows,  
Broadening with years, to love's  
boundless ocean.

Her presence is his habit, and her face  
His almanac, a time-worn but a true  
one;

She is his twin, and who could take her  
place?

Long live the old wife—and God help